Business Notices.

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BEARSET CLOTHERS HOUSE IN THE UNION
Lock at the Pierre;
BOYS' LINES SLITS, \$1 00;
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BUILDERS' HARDWARE. Safe Night-Latenes and Locks for front doors. Best heavy slaver plated Look Exons, Name and Number. PLATES. Perceisin and Glass Door Knors in great variety, plated and

The Lock Grant: a perfect security against burglars. Agent for Boch, Portulain Goods, Cream Jogs, Pitchers, &c. Wholesale and result. For sale by

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STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATEST SALAMANDER SAFES, POWDER and SURGLAR PROOF LOCK. Tatter years in the and never falled. Depot No. 40 Ministry etc., New York. ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE,

For driving all light machinery, practing present connectic mills, boisting machines, said for all pumping purposes, may be had at the Agency, An 16t Duanes, corner of Hudson.

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J. D. BROWER & Co.
Menufacturers of and Bealers in Scales of every description, at a book-sale hishes stand of J. L. BROWS, Do. 30 Waterst, bear freehings, New York.
Our Scales are all warranteel. They are not excelled by those clary either manufacturer, and are at lower prices than any others of like quality.

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Dr. Torias: Send me six accept thouse Limiters. There have were been flower Medicine discovered than yours. I have send ever two innerted bottles, warranting every one, and have never her bindred bottles, warranting every one, and have never her a bottle interact, but every our speaks in extravagant our menament of its cursainve qualities. I can seed you assert our menament of its cursainve qualities. So we see you assert our menament of the cursainve qualities. So we see Price for cents. Depot No. 56 Courtland's S. Seld by all the Busilies.

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FOR SALE, BY
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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. For all manufacturing purposes these machines are unequalled, for the reason tout they are more durable, are capable of doing not the reason that they are more ourside are expanse or doing more work, and of earning more money than any other machines which have ever been used. Singre's Machines are now used in all the principal manufacturing establishments throughout the country, and the demand is constantly increasing. The New Family Machines at \$50 and \$75 have become a

necessity wherever they have become known.

1. M. Senore & Co., No. 436 Broadway. FINKLE & LYON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES -Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine to this market, or motely refunded.

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THE EUREKA SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Principal Office No. 400, ±50, ±50, ±50, ±50.

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NOTICE.

Mears. Whitney & Lyon are satisfied, after investigation, that the Patent assued to Elies Howe, pr., Sept. 19, 1846, for a Sewing Machine, is valid, and they have infinited tree conditions of their license, and their Machines are now authorized under said Patent

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Within a moderate space they pack in caus and jars, nearly
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Call and see the Pic Nic Basket at Nos. 39 and 40 Park row

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This is a perfectly pure and delicate Whise from the Vineyard of Messa. Dr. Veroge & Co., whose extate lies in the center of the far famed Champages Durrict of France. It has bitherto been confined to the best tables of England and the Continent, and has only very recently been introduced into this countre, where it rare quality, combined with the moderate price at which it is offered, is already schieving a success and popularity imprecediated in the annuls of the write france.

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E. V. Haughwour, Sole Importer Dr. J. BOYEE DOD's office hours for consultafion are from 12 to 6 p. m., at No. 849 Broadway, where his IMPERIAL WAVE BITTERS, for Lacipient Consumption and other diseases, are for sale by Chan Widdle Lacipient Consumption and other diseases, are for sale by Chan Widdle Lacipient Consumption and other diseases, are for sale by Chan Widdle Lacipient Chan Change Chan Widdle Lacipient Change Chang

Price \$1 50 for a quart bottle. RUPTURE CUREI-By MARSH & Co 's RADICAL CTRE TRUSS. Also, SILE ELECTIC STOCKINGS for Paricole veins, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The unprecedented success which has for the last The III precedence of societies which has state asse-bently years attended Dr. S. P. Townsende Sarragarilla in-duces us to call the special attention of all those who are afficient with any discusses arising from importities of the blood to the great superiority of This Sarragarilla over any other preparation of the same unite. It has been tested by thomsands saffering from behavior and the same superiority of the same united by the same united and the same behavior and many of the countriants, with the most sen-Col. Ds. Coughs, and many other complaints, with the most ben-eficial effects. As it is now compounded under the direct super-vision of

Dr. James R. Chitt. rox, Chemist, by James R. Chill'ros, Chemier, it is the only preparation that can be askely relied on to effect a permanent and speedy cure. We have never known it to fail in any of the above cases. If you are similarly afflicted, try it, and

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CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGSAUG FOUPERS surpass all in either hemisphere. His suscentment of Laster Los Brakes, Fronts, Half Wigs, etc., is now complete. His applied in Dye is applied by experienced artists to the estimation of ever-one. Manufactured and sold at No. 6 Aster House. Copy the address.

A full supply of this favorite Oil can now be had, free from all impurities, and control Light Lemon.

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THE CREAM OF LIFE. Creem is the staff of life, us doubt, So Torney knows what he's about; Seeking, in FOUR-MINUTE FREEZERS, fame, For to give it quickly is his aim. Results are certain in the time. And Gream comes quick, and cheap and prime. It is a meal that all can est. And answers well in place of meat.

WESTCHSTER COUNTY, SS - Owners of lots in Union Port, Pethanville, Contral Mount Vernon, Washington-ville, East and West Mount Vernon, Washington-ville, East and West Mount Vernon, Washelield, Fleetwood, &c., are notified that the Control et's list of licts to be alle for Unsaid Tases is now published, and can be seen on Theesiay and Westnerday of this work at the office of Was H. Parick, Eq., No. 77 East 18th at, tour 4th av. Parities interested will bring their receipts with them.

JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

HOMES FOR ALL.-The AMERICAN EMIGRANT and and Homestead Company (Incorporated by the State of leve-York), Other No. 168 Broadway, New York, will sell at macousible prices, and on easy terms, in quantities as desired: Romestead Farms, Wild Lunds well timbered, and containing Hancals, Cannel Cool, &c., in Fennsylvands, Fennseeve, VI-

NEW FREEZING PROCESS FOR MEN AND WINE.

Oh! Summer is upon us.

With her rows and her flowers:
The wrote are full of melody.
The here are in their howers:
The suff comes hepten to the shore.
The set is evin and bright,
And all the children of Bot. Ton
Prepare for conden flight.

To Newport, Seratosa,
To Ishp and Nahali,
To shanna and to Le banna,
Our ghite ring on was levant;
They so for co-sling a physis,
For purer air and skee,
And the wreton can pelled to pant at home,
With carry vanily sight.

But mark you, all the PATHERS, And mark you, all the Sons But mark you, all the FATHERS, And mark you, all the SONS. Ere they puck their roos and fading goar. Their tackle and their goar.

Oh, almost every Man aim Boy, Who might of confert knows, Will vist South in PRINTON ST., And buy some SUMMER CLOTHERS!

For these garments are the jauntiest

That we will keep you will be justified.
The gayest construct, profilest,
By nortal ever bother.
The soils, we mean called Zernyz Soirs,
Which are so coul and note.
That if you wan them round a fleet,
The wine will keen so ice. SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warrenous, Nov. 125, 136, and 14 Fulton-et., N. Y.

CURTIS & CURE FOR BALUNESS.—This remed) CORTIS S CURE FOR DALLOSS.

Technology contains no oil lead or sightnut it mas been needed in leators, Providence and the Eastern S stee J. M. Curris, Progression, Providence B. I. Soic by E. M. Gunt, 12 however, i. & I. Coddington, 715 drondway; W. H. Lewis, 307 Green rights, 1 four Jones 122 Houstones, New York, Mr. Hays 9, F. Milne and Reymolds & Co. Stocking, F. Sellew, Jersey, 12 Mercel, New York, Mr. Marcel, New York, Mr. W. Marcel, New 13 and 15 Parkers. General Assets and all throughts.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY JULY 11, 1859.

TO-CORRESPONDENTS.

So notice can be taken of American Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be anticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publics tion, but as guaranty for the good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office abould in all cases haddressed to Horace Greeney & Co.

We shall be pleased to receive from inventors detailed accounts of their inventions or discoveries, and, if suff clently important, will notice them for the benefit of our readers

MILTON SEARS is out Agent for the sale of The Taleune in PATERSON, N. J. the city.

To Merchants.

THE NEW-YORK WEERLY TRIBUSE, having a large conlation than any other newspaper published in the United States, is the best medium through which advertisers can reach parts of the United States and the British Provinces. Itsextensive circulation among Country Merchants makes it a very valuable medium through which Wholesale Dealers can reach them. Price \$1 per line each insertion.

An abstract of the Report of the minority of the Committee on the subject of Bible Reading in the Public Schools will be found in another part of this paper.

We publish on the sixth page, this morning. an interesting report of the laying of the corner-atone of the State Agricultural College at Ovid, Seneca County.

A very graphic and intensely interesting accounof the recent aerial voyage from St. Louis to Lake Ontario, by Mr. Hyde, the historian of that remarkable performance, will be found on the third page of this morning s TRIBUNE.

On Saturday last, Justice Roosevelt rendered a decision in the West Washington Market case He decided that the judgments against the tenants must be vacated, and that the City be allowed to defend: that the order appointing the receiver must be set aside, and that the rents, profits and issues of the market must be paid into the City Treasury, the City being the owner of the property, and the lease to Taylor and Brennan by the State void.

THE CONTROLLING QUESTION.

We publish this morning a document which cannot but command the attention of all who feel the slightest interest in the progress of opinion and the development of political questions in this country. It is the report of a speech which the Hon. A. H. Stephens of Georgia recently made to his constituents, reviewing the history of the Gavernment for many years past, and intimating what, in Mr. Stephens's judgment, constitutes the present necessity and duty of the Slave-Labor States. According to Mr. Stephens, our history is to be summed up in several important triumphs which the Negro Owning interest has achieved over the Free-Labor interest beginning with the incorporation of Texas into the Union, and ending with the Dred Scott decision. In all these triumphs Mr. Stephens claims to have borne a part; and in retiring, though perhaps temporarily, from public life, be congratulates hunself and his constituents that Slavery is now stronger and more influential in the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches of the Government than it ever was before. These successes have, as he claims, been achieved by the talent, industry and devotion of Southern men: and it is worthy of remark that be attributes no part of them to the aid which Abolitionists and Republicans are sometimes said to have rendered in the work of fortifying Slavery and agresting what is called the natural march of Freedom.

But it is not in these retrospections that Mr. Stephens is most impressive; it is in his views as to the exigencies of the future. It is proper here to remind our readers that he is neither a fool por a fapatic but one of the ablest and shrewdest of Southern statesmen, a keen judge and a cautious expositor of the drift of public opinion and of the ideas that control, or soon will control, the public mind What then, are his views as to the requirements of the Negro-Labor States? They are briefly that the slave population must be increased. Its patural increment will not suffice to preserve that political power which these States have acquired. At present the White-Labor States have an advantage in this respect which threatens to turn the scales in their favor. If the existing movement goes on without any counterbalance, the Negro States will presently be inclosed by an exclusively white population. Slavery will thus be surrounded by a barrier which cannot be over passed. Its expansion will become impossible; and the South will thus be imprisoned, weakened, overwhelmed; and the end will be that Slavery will be abolished. The beloved institutions of the South will thus disappear, and all will be degrada tion, desolation, ruin.

The only means of preventing this fital result is by procuring an artificial increase in the number of the slaves. Then new Slave States can be formed. and the rights, prosperity and power of the South can be maintained. Where this increase is to be found, Mr. Stephens does not explicitly declare. The caution of the statesman appears quite as much in this part of his speech as the boldness and ingenuity of the practiced orator are manifested in

its philosophy and argument. He does not mean to alarm the public by rashly and bluntly stating his conclusion; but prefers to leave it to make its own way into the mind But it is plain what it is. The needed additions to the slave population can be procured only from one source. That source is the Continent of Africa. In this we have the gist and a guitestion of this important speech. It is as much in favor of the reopening of the African slave-trade as if it said so in terms, and probably it is a great deal more effective.

It is every day becoming plain that this issue o the reopening of the slave-trade will have to be met in the coming Presidential election. In this view, the respectable gentlemen who go shout endeavering to convince the world that Slavery is a question with woice we have nothing to do, and which ought to be ignored, have chosen a most inopportune moment for preaching their notions.

JOHN PETTIGREW'S CASE AGAIN. We have been patiently waiting the final action of Judge Hoffman on the motion to set aside the judgment ob sines by John Pettigrew against the city upon a forged contract. The open on of Judge Hoffman was delivered on the 13th of June. but in it be reserved important considerations untithe settlement of the order. As the order is not announced, we have not the benefit of that document to aid us in that further consideration of the case which the public interest requires.

The motion made to the Court was to racate the judgment upon the ground that the contract under which Pettigrew obtained judgment had been fraudulently altered before the commencement of the suit, in consequence of which he had recovered over \$7,000 more than the sum to which he was honessly entitled under the terms of the contract as originally made On this motion, as evidence of the truth of the charge, the original contract was produced, showing on its face the erssure and alteration. This was supported by the affidavit of Mr. Lovell, Deputy Street Commissioner, swearing to his below that the contract had been fraudutently altered; also, by evidence that Pettigrew's original bid had been secretly taken away from the place where it had been placed on record; in lieu of which, however, a copy of the bid as communicated to the Common Council by the Street Commissioner at the very time of the award of the contract, when all was fresh, was furnished, by which it appeared that the original bid was for 22 cents metend of 42 cents, with the confirming fact that the award of the contract could only have been made to Pettigrew, because of the price being fixed at the lowest amount. If the amount of his bid had been at the larger sum there would have been nine others lower than his, and he could not have got the contract. In truth, every affirmative fact in the history of the entire job, as well as all the presumptions, sustained the allegation.

In opposition to the motion there was nothing but Pettigrew's general deptal of guilty connection with the crime, and an allegation of " belief" that bis original bid was 42 cents per cubic yard, although in another part of his affidavit he awears that he does not know what his bid was, that he kept no copy of it, and had no copy of the contract. Upon the main question of the forgery there was not ore single fact presented except the "besief" of Pettigrew, while there was an absence of explanetery facts of the most significant character.

He alleges that he kept no copy of his bid, and pretends that he was wholly ignorant of what he was to receive for work in the daily performance of which he was engaged for more than a year and a half. He says be did not see the contract from the time of its execution until he or his attorney procured a copy to commence the suit. Had be no books of account, memoraneums or voucbers Had be no clerk or assistant who knew all about it! The work was earth filling, requiring the procurement and transportation of earth from other places. Can it be believed that he was tous engaged in operations involving expenditures connected with this identical item without being aware of how much he was to receive for it? Then, again, the bid was made under oath, with great particularity of detail, and accompanied by sureties, whose responsibility was regulated by the prices. In addition, the matter was kept pending before the Common Council uptil the contract was confirmed; and the confirmation was made expressly with reference to the bid of 22 cents. The contract was evidently drawn with that price inserted; and, besides, the contract itself furnished on the face of it the most incon testable evidence of alteration, and of a fraudulent alteration. The word "Twenty," originally written, was partially erased, so as to retain the beginning and end of the word, the letter T being changed by a desh; and although the alteration was made by a different band from the original, there is a careful imitation, and an anxious and almost successful effort to make it appear that no alteration had been made. This simulation and effort to deceive, show conclusively the fraudulent intention: and thus, on the very face of the transaction, there is the unmistakable stamp of fraud.

It is remarkable that in the teeth of all these circumstances Pettigrew is able to swear that he dees not know what his original bid was," and that he "believes" it was for the altered amount; but the conclusion, or rather conclusions, to which the learned Judge arrives upon this state facts must be regarded as still more remarkable. He says, referring to the affidavit of Mr. Loveli: With the affidavit there is ground for inquiry into the fact, at least, if any inquiry can be allowed in the case." He then cites the revised statutes upon the subject of setting judgments aside for "irregularity;" then quotes the Code, which, he says, " is more comprehensive," to show what may be done to relieve a party from a judgment taken against him through "bis mistake, inadvertence, ' surprise or excusable neglect "

Now, the point before the Court was that Pettigrew had obtained a judgment for \$7,000 beyond any just claim or right, on a forged instrument-in other words, that the Court had been imposed upon through fraud, and unless relief were afforded, its judgment would be made the instrument of robbery. It has been supposed to be a maxim of the law that fraud vitiates everything. What statutes or decisions on the question of "regularity" had to do with the point, we do not clearly see. The learned Judge does not appear to have reached a definite conclusion whether the Court could afford relief against this forgery, but says that "any degree of complicity, however, of the other side in any ' fraud, or deception, or misleading, will decide the question and induce the Court to grant the application."

The charge is that through a forgery, no matter by whom committed, the Court is sought to be used to obtain \$7,000 dishonestly and fraudulently. It does not seem to us to be material for the pursome of this investigation to ascertain who committed the crime, or whether it be brought home or

not to the person for whose benefit solely it would operate. If there was a forgery committed in that contract, will the Court enforce it? Is Pettigrew estitled to the money? These are the questions, as it strikes us, to be decided. But Judge Hoffman seems to arrive at a different con clusion, treating the affidavit of Pettigrew, which, admitting ignorance of the actual fact, ventures only upon a "belef" as virdicating his (Petti- the work of the halter! O! it is all very well for grew's) integrity, as conclusive in showing that be

distinguished citizen, Channey Johnson, who recently found it agreeable to abruptly take his leave of his stately residence at Sing Sing, should commeace an action of ejectment for a choice lot on otism, distorts our motives, and in-ults our com-Broadway, and upon the trial a forged deed should be produced, so admitly manufactured as to escape detection, in consequence of which a recovery is had in the burglar's favor. The forgery being subsequently discovered and made to appear in the document itself, upon a motion to set as de this judgment, if Mr. Johnson could or would swear that he had no "connection with the fraud," the statute would be overhauled on the subject of "regularity," and, secording to the doctrine referred to, the Court could not interfere, but all its power must be exerted to install Mr. Johnson in the possession of his coveted piece of land.

But it seems that while in case of forgery or fraud no relief can be afforded by the courts, a mere innocent mistake or misstatement can be set right, even after judgment has been obtained. Judge Hoffman thinks that Mr. Pettigrew intended to receive 42 cents for the work, while the city authori ties only intended to pay 22; and on this hypothesis be naively remarks that " the contract was made with the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty through the Street Commissioner on a misstate ment or mistake of the fact"-and then, "this mutual and fundamental mistake of the very basis of the contract is ample ground for 'relief." But the mede of relief indicated by the Judge is also remarkable. Pettigrew, under his forged contract, has a judgment for some \$15 000 beside interest, making it some \$17,700. Under his real contract he was entitled to \$5,000, the forgery giving him a clear gain of \$7,000. But Judge Hoffman, being powerless sgainst the forgery and only proposing to correct what he calls the mutual mistake of the two parties to the contract, decides to give Pettigrew the rate at which the pest lowest bidger offered to do the work, namely, \$10,000 This, he says, will require a reduction of \$2 453 with interest, to be made from the judgment. Ordinary arithmetic would seem to require a reduction of \$5,000, that being, by the usual rules, the difference between \$15,000 and \$10,000; but everything with regard to Mr. Pettigrew's claims against the city seems to proceed on peculiar principles. How Judge Hoffman's order has been entered we do not know, but presume it has been done in accordance with his decision.

-It is a comfort that we have a District-Attorney not afraid to discharge his duty in the

A NEW LAUGHING-STOCK.

Really the gods are good. If Pan is sometimes, as during the present season, a little mggardly, or red-eyed Mars unusually rampant, have we not always Momus with us, and reason to bless the sensitive divinities that banished him from Olympus! What an intelerably dull world this would be, if all the fools were out of it! But we need not fear a failure of the succession, while the sunny section of this confederacy continues to produce such a crop of choice ones born to the motley. The last and finest fool who has wandered here is an ancient gentleman from New-Orleans-a certain General Palfrey-who left Massachusetts half a century ago, and who came to Boston to celebrate the last Fourth of July. Had be but made his festive and ar niversary visit about a year sooner he might have eaten dinner at the Revere House with the Hon. Ben Hallett, and filled himself at that peripatetic and perennial fountain of patriotic dishwater. Had he even given notice of his intention of visiting Boston, different arrangements might have been made. Unfortunately, his guide took hem to the Music Hall. Unfortunately, Mr. George Sumper was the Orator of the Day. Unfortunate ly, Mr. Summer did not know that the New-Orleans gentleman was in the house, and so missed the epportunity of gratifying a personage so illustrious Unfortunately, Mr. Sumner, instead of spouting in a safe and general way, after the old fashion, discussed freely and earnestly the Dred Scott de cision, and did not speak in very affectionate language of Mr. Chief-Justice Taney. To this Gen. Palfrey was obliged to listen. His too officious friends had probably conducted him to a front seat, so that egress would have been difficult; and, pleased or displeased, he was compelled to stay. If Mr. George Sumner had been speaking in New-Orleans, or even in Washington, the General might have silenced him by knocking him down; but such an experiment, however sweet, safe and effectual elsewhere, would have been a perilous one in Boston So the martial veteran had to keep quiet. We de not understand why he did not go into convulsions. His escape from apoplexy appears to us little short of miraculous. But he did escape, and, the oration delivered, went down to Faneuli Hail, with a sour stomach and a feeble appetite, for his dinner. Here he masticated in grim wrath until somebody gave · Cotton Cloth." or "Cotton Culture." or "Cotton Gins," or "Cotton Hats," or "Cotton something," and the company called upon Gen. Paltrey to respond. He arose. He pulled out the plug-if we may use the expression-and deluged the company with molten lava. He relieved himself. "He thought," says the report, "that it was rather hard to be invited to a celebration for the purpose of hearing the laws of the United States trampled under toot." He considered Mr. Sumner's oration ill-timed, and "he was not afraid to say so." Of course, he was not afraid. He knew how perfectly safe he was in Boston. He knew that no tarpot was bubbling in the neighborhood. He knew that the company would keep their feathers to sleep upon. He knew that no bludgeon would drum a retalistory tattoo upon his reverberating eranium. He knew that no committee would wait upon him, and warn him to leave Boston within twelve hours. Of course he was

But suppose that at a Fourth of July dinner in New-Orleans, some ardent New-Englander, having listened to a spicy and spasmodic attack upon his opinions, or to some concentrated sneer at the home of his love and honor, should dare to rise and to speak plainly in their vindication! Imagine the riot! Picture the excitement! Think how the shower of champagne glasses would thicken around his fated brows! What meetings would there be! What immovable and active committees!

not afraid.

What thunderous resolutions! With what rapidity would be be burried from the dinner table to the jad, and from the jail to the railway station! Nay, the unfortunate offender might fare worse. His house might be ransacked and his shop plundered; his family might be insulted, or might read in the morning papers that its head had been hung from a lamp-post, or that the pistel or the knife had done some wandering patriarca, the owner of a score or was not implicated, and therefore the Court cannot | two of black men, when he comes within our borders, to assert and to exercise freedom of speech, To make this more clear, let us suppose that that | in a way which may make us very sick it it does not make us very swage! We must sit and quietly listen while some mane babbler blasphemes our religion, success at our policy, questions our patrimon sense. It has not occurred thus far to these tindery folks, that their bluedering consense is possibly as disagreeable to us, especially upon the Fourth of July, as the plainest Anti-Slavery discourse could possibly be to them. That is because we do not have their own straight forward, practical and unscrupulous method of protest. That is because, when we are insulted, we keep our tempers, and too often held our tongues. We suppose that this singular lack of common courtest and cowardly fear of taking what they

have such a will for giving, exhibited always when Southern men find the most insignificant occasion therefor, may be attributed to a certain brutality of intellect to be observed also in some of the lower ferms of animal life. The old gentleman who made such a distressing show of himself in Faneud Hall is not to be despised, for he is a human being. Foolish and weak as he is, he is still "a man and 'a brother." If Providence has not bestowed upon him the ordinary intelligence of humanity, or if his opportunities have been so limited that he carnot deport himself decorously at a civilized dinner party, we should regard him as we do the inmates of a lunatic hospital, or of a school for feeble minded youth. No moral law commands us not to laugh at him in our sleeves. And, if such law existed, it would not be respected. But we will be contented with a quiet giggle. When a buil-deg has lest all his teeth, he may growl as deeply as he pleases. When he has not lost his teeth-when be can bite as well as snarl, and proposes to exercise the biting faculty upon our calves, it may not be amiss to brain him. But an ancient Tray, like Gen. Palfrey, should be privileged to go through the whole gamut of growls, and to vary the performance, if he pleases, by a solfesgio of snarls. And this view of the matter seems to have been that of the Feneral Hall company. Gen. Palfrey was not angry enough to run away without finishing his dinner-he was too old a dog for that -- that after the repast was over, and people were leaving the banquet-hall, a small sort of lawyer got upon his legs and " proposed a " toast complimentary to the General." Then somebody called for the inevitable three cheers. Then some others shook the iner table General by the hand, so that he went back to his tavern quite mollified, and reassured that there was still a little dough left in Beston. We think that herein the more sagacious spirits of the company pursued a judicious course. Had Gen. Palfrey ambled away in his wrath, nobody can tell how much the trade of Boston might have suffered. And if there was pelicy in these I tile attentions, there was also humanity. This native of Boston was spared the pain of feeling that flunkeyism had altogether died out in the city of his nativity; and he will return to his Crescent home to tell his neighbors, that while the public men of New-England are hopeless traitors, the gentlemen who cat the public dinners are not bad fellows to break bread with after all.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. The Government of the Dominican Republic ap-

pears to have got itself into a rather serious quaret with the Consular representatives of the Eurepean Governments accredited to that Republic.

In separating from Hayti, the Republic of St. Domingo retained one of the most objectionable portions of the Haytian system, a Government paper currency, to the issue of which there is no check beside the wants or discretion of the Governwhat fluctuating discount. President Baez, while he was at the head of affairs, imitated the example of his predecessors in this respect. Those issues were continued by him during the civil war which ended at last in his expulsion, and so long as he beld power, this paper of his formed a large part of the currency of the City of St. Domingo, where it had a forced circulation. President Santaga, the successor of Baez, lately issued a proclamation refusing to receive this paper of Baez for taxes and other Government dues, which alone gives any circulation to the paper cursency, at the same time supplying its place by new issues of his awn. He offered, it is true, to retain the old currency at a certain low value, but the time of payment was distant and uncertain, and the amount by no means satisfactory to the holders. Among the principal of these holders were the foreign merchants resident at St. Domingo, who had accepted this paper in payment for imported goods, in the expectation of being able to lay it out in the purchase of exportable produce. On behalf of these merchants, the Consuls of Great Britain, France and Spain protested against this proceeding as an act of repudiation: Baez having been President de facto at the time be made the issue. Santana returned their protest, denying their right to act in a diplomatic character. The Consuls, in consequence, suspended their relations with the Government, and chartered a vessel to take them to Jamaica. The Consuls of Hotland, Denmark and Sardinia have also auspended their relations with the Dominican Government. The Commercial Agent of the United States, who declined to join in the protest, is the only representative of a foreign Government remaining at St. Domingo.

The Daily News, in urging the principle of choosing the delegates to the Charleston Convention by districts, rather than by a State Convention, dwells upon the importance of a united Democracy at home. We are afraid, however, that this argument will not have much weight with those to whom it is addressed, and we rather doubt the good faith with which it is urged on the part of The News. Even suppose that the advocates of the district system, indignant at losing the three or four delegates whom they might in that way be able to elect, and not satisfied with the half dozen or more whom the Conventionists offer to give them instead, should refuse to support the nomination made at Charleston, of what possible consequence could that be? The election of the Charleston nominee, if accomplished at all, must be brought about without any help from this State Nobedy. we presume, anticipates that any union on the part of the Democracy would give him the vote of 1 and edited with industry and ability.

New-York. The only consequence, then, of a bolt would be that, if the election of the Coarleston nominee should by any chance occur, the butters would be cut off from all pretense to say share in the spoils. It is perfectly evident, however, that The News faction does not mean to gratify its opponents in that way. For, after helding up the terrors of a split, it wieds up with promising to give all its support to the candidate whom the Charleston Convention may nominate.

We learn from the Washington organ of the Administration that on the 25th of March last, the following remarks feil from the lips of the President of the United States, ex officio President of the National Monument Society:

the National Montiment Society:

The day had gone by when the moniment of Washington should be set to rest alone in the hearts of his countrymen. This was the city called by him into existence—called by his name—and the most appropriate piace in the world for a manument to his memory to 5 wer to the size. The appeal to bolic this monument would never be made to the American people in vain. On the montains, in the valleys, the app of the abole ration would be answered with cheerfulines, as each one of the people of the abole ration would feel the outer he did himself in our tributing toward a becoming testimously to the Father of his Country. ntry The society had been organized under the happing amples,

We submit that in these brief but brilliant observations, Dr. Buchanan entirely leaves out of sight the great point at issue, namely, that the monument which his Association have begun is one not fit to be finished. If he will come out like a man, and recommend the total destruction of the deformity, we will publish gratuitously all the " proper appeals" which the Association shall ever issue; but until then we urge our countrymes sternly to shut both their ears and their purses. That is our ultimistum. We don't believe the American people are fools enough to complete a structure which would be so disgraceful not only to the name of Washington, but to themselves.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, July 10, 1859. Rush Floyd, a defeated caudidate for Coogress in Virginia, is here, and reports his brother, the

Secretary, improving. Jefferson Davis has returned to Mississippi to define his position and confront Senstor Brown and other rivals, who are holding him to a practical assertion of his f-rmer uitraism.

Diuglas is here on private business, and has not diped with the President After recognizing Juarez and giving him all his

present consequence, President Buchanan balta at the idea of giving material aid McLane's project of a treaty will not be accepted as modified, but may be sent to the Senate for advice. Unparalleled Dispatch of News.

MONTREAL, Saturday, July 9 1859.
A private letter from R. Stuart, esq., agant of the New-York Associated Press, at Liverpool, received,

by the steamer Hungarian yesterday, says:

by the steamer Hungarian yesterday, says:

"The great advantage of the Father Point station
was clearly demonstrated on the arrival of the Hunwas cearly demonstrated to the arrival of the figures garian, which, thanks to your very liberal supply of rews from that station, placed us in possession of the effect of the news taken out by the North British the short space of eighteen days after said Lews less this port—a feat without a parallel."

Kansas Constitutional Convention. Special Dispaich to The Missorti I WYANDOTTE, Toursday, July 7, 1859.

No business of general interest was transacted in the Convention to-day. Forty-nine members were in A re-olution providing measures for taking the cen-

ens of the Territory, by districts, was adopted.

A resolution as pointing a committee to petition Congress for a railroad grant was referred.

Under resolution the roll was called, and each mem-

answered with the name of the State Co preferred as a guide for the several committees, and the record vote resulted as follows: Outo 23, ladians 23. Kentucky 1. 23. Kentucky I. The Committee on Credentials reported adverse to the admission of Morris and Chase, County Delegates,

which report was adopted.

Several speeches—somewhat lengthy—were made.

The President amounced the Standing Committee, seen after which the Convention adjourned.

Congressional Nominat

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday July 9, 1859. The Hep. John W. Underwood has been no minated

for Congress in the Vth District by the Democrats, it place of Mr. Wright, who declined to run. Lynch Law at Sandford, Ky. LOUISVILLE Saturday, July 9, 1859.
A mob at Sandfor , this State, rec citly hung James Ronsey, for killing James Oldnam in May last.

The Great India Rubber Case.

BALTIM RE Saturday, July 9, 1859. The great India Rubber Case of Horace H. Day and The great Incia Rubber Case of the action of the great the lates States Circuit Court in this city, before Jurge Giles. This case, with others involving the court in the case of the court in the city of the court in the city before the court in the city of the court in the city of the city of

Jung. Giles. This case, with others involving the same issues, is now undergoing a final hearing, the fore going to the Superme Court of the United States), on the claim of the plaintiff to the exclusive right to manufacture and seel what is technically known as Woven Elastic India Rubber G. ods. A preliminary injunction has previously been granted it all the cases in this District, and the argument now pending is to have a perment it injunction is sue wholly restraining the defendants from verding vulcanized rubber goods. A strong array of legal talent is suggested on both sides. News from Havana. New-ORLEANS, Saurday, July 9, 1859.
The brig Chapman bas arrived here with Haran dates of the 3d mst. The news is unimportant. The sugar market was active and bucyant.

CHARLESTON, Friday, July, 8, 1859.
Francis Mitchell, porter of the steamship Mariss, has been convicted on the charge of saling a start of run away.

The Schooner Calliope in Distress Norrolk, Saturday, Ju y 9, 1859.
The schooner Callope of Bostou, from Peassonal bound to Rio Janiro, with lumber, sprung a leak sea, and has put in here for repairs.

Sailing of the Nova-Scotian. Queeze, Saturday, July 9, 1859.
The steamship Nova-Section sailed at 10 a. m. for Liverpool, with 127 passengers. Weather fine.

Suicide.

VALATER, N. Y., Seturday, July 9, 1859.

John Marquart, aged about 50 years, was found the afternoon dead in a barn in this village suspended by his neck. He had been unwell for a few days. Me cause for the rash act is known.

A BOY KILLED AT THE HUDSON AVENUE FERST -Last evening a lad, apparently 7 or 8 years of age, whose name has not been ascertained, was killed a the Hudson Avenue Ferry, Brooklyn. It appears that he was getting on the railing of the bridge, and when the bost came in he fell off, and his skull we ractured, causing death almost instantly. He was dressed n a striped sack, flancel and white shirt, striped pantaloous, gaiter shoes with buttons, and cap. The body was taken to the Second Precind Station-House, where it now lies awaiting identifice

We have received the first number of The Fre Press, a weekly journal just commenced by Messas Lee and Wilder, at Elwood, Doniohan Co., Kause It is a very handsome sheet, Republican in politica